AIR MONITORING PVT LAND COMPANY, LTD. NANAKULI, HAWAII

Summary Report November 2010

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CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

| 1.0 | INTRODUCTION | .1 |
|-----|---------------------------|-----|
| 2.0 | QUALITY CONTROL/ASSURANCE | .1 |
| 3.0 | RESULTS AND DISCUSSION | .4 |
| 4.0 | CONCLUSIONS | .13 |
| 5.0 | REFERENCES | .14 |

APPENDIX A

LIST OF TABLES

- 1. Daily TSP Concentrations, November 2010
- 2. TSP and Offsite Wind Directions

LIST OF FIGURES

- 1. Monitoring Sites
- 2. Air Sampler Siting
- 3. TSP Concentrations, November 2010
- 4. Hourly Wind Direction and TSP Concentration, 4 November 2010 (Thursday)
- 5. Hourly Wind Direction and TSP Concentration, 10 November 2010 (Wednesday)
- 6. Hourly Wind Direction and TSP Concentration, 16 November 2010 (Tuesday)
- 7. Hourly Wind Direction and TSP Concentration, 22 November 2010 (Monday)
- 8. Hourly Wind Direction and TSP Concentration, 28 November 2010 (Sunday)

APPENDICES

A. EPA 2010 Monitoring Schedule

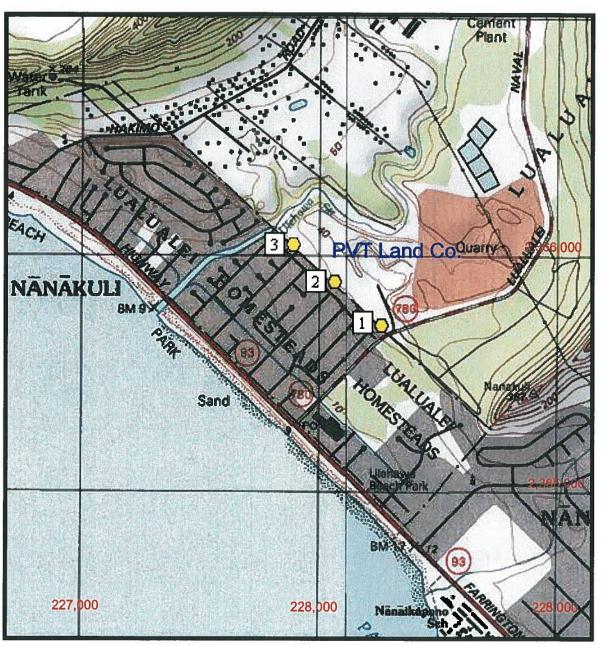
1.0 INTRODUCTION

An air monitoring program at the PVT Land Company's facility in Nanakuli, Hawaii commenced on 21 November 2009. Portable samplers¹ operating at a nominal 5 liters per minute (lpm) are located at three (3) sites on the property (Figure 1). The samplers are mounted on top of an existing dust barrier fence at a height of 17 feet (Figure 2) and collect total suspended particulate matter (TSP) on 47 millimeter (mm) glass fiber filters from midnight to midnight on sample days. The EPA's published once-every-six-days schedule ^{2,3} (Appendix A) is followed. The filters, whose tare weights were initially determined in accordance with EPA guidelines by the Airmetrics laboratory in Eugene, Oregon, are sent to the same laboratory for final weighing. A weather station is already operated onsite thereby providing wind data for correlation with the air monitoring data.

2.0 QUALITY CONTROL/ASSURANCE

Monitoring is conducted in accordance with EPA and manufacturer guidelines. ^{1, 4, 5} All samplers were calibrated at the factory before onsite installation and will be calibrated annually in accordance with EPA and manufacturer guidelines. ^{1, 4, 5, 6} Sampler flow rate set points based on local temperature and pressure conditions were determined in accordance with manufacturer guidelines. ¹ The field operator adjusts flow rates as necessary before each run to assure proper set points are maintained. Data sheets are maintained to record sample date, site number, sampler number, elapsed times. and start and ending flow rates. A log book is also maintained by the operator to record significant activities and observations during the sampling program.

FIGURE 1
MONITORING SITES



USGS Quad Schofield Barracks (1998) 1:24,000 (NAD-83)

FIGURE 2 AIR SAMPLER SITING



Photo by W. Lyon



Photo by W. Lyon

An independent check of sampler flow rates and sampling procedures is conducted and recorded monthly. Chain of custody accompany the filters from initial sampling through final weighing at the laboratory where the filters are archived.

3.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 <u>TSP Results</u>. Fifteen (15) samples were collected and analyzed during November 2010, and the analysis results for each of the three (3) monitoring stations are summarized in Table 1 and Figure 3.

TABLE 1

DAILY AND CUMULATIVE TSP CONCENTRATIONS
NOVEMBER 2010

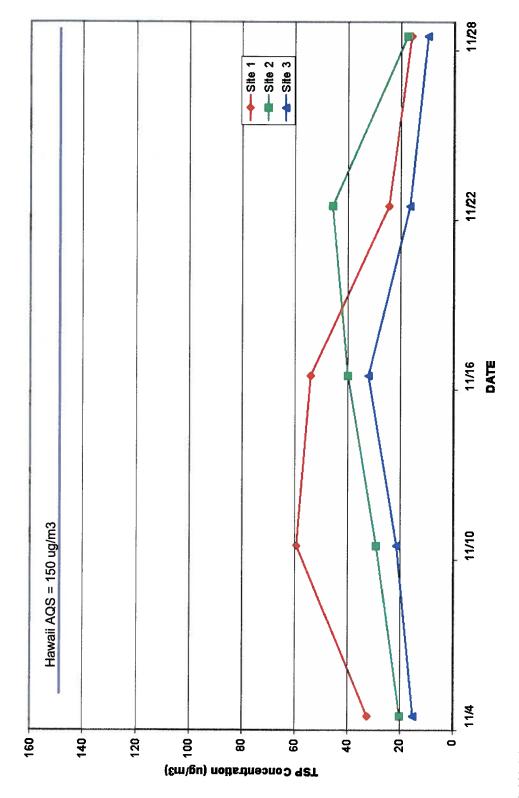
| Site No. | Number of Samples | (µg/m³) Number of | | Cumulative TSP Mean (µg/m³) | |
|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------|----|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1 | 5 | 16.1 - 59.3 | 63 | 34.1 | |
| 2 | 5 | 17.6 - 46.0 | 63 | 24.8 | |
| 3 | 5 | 9.8 - 32.3 | 63 | 19.1 | |

Until 1987 when EPA promulgated a standard for particulate matter equal to or less than 10 microns (μ) in diameter (PM₁₀) standard, there was a 24-hour TSP standard of 150 μ g/m^{7,8}. TSP includes particles up to 100 μ in aerodynamic diameter; ⁶ and the fraction of PM₁₀ in TSP is typically about 50%; thus, dividing the values in Table 1 by two (2) provides an approximation of PM₁₀ values for comparison with the DOH monitoring results as well as the PM₁₀ standards. ⁹

PVT LAND COMPANY AIR MONITORING

FIGURE 3

TSP CONCENTRATIONS November 2010



J. W. Morrow

In this case, however, without dividing by two (2), the maximum 24-hour values in Table 1 are comparable to recent Department of Health (DOH) monitoring results at leeward Oahu sites, i.e., Pearl City and Kapolei, where maximum 24-hour PM_{10} values of 67 and 37 $\mu g/m^3$, respectively, were reported. ¹⁰

It is thus clear that the undivided daily TSP concentrations are also less than the 24-hour 150 ug/m^3 PM₁₀ standard, and the undivided cumulative mean values are also below the 50 ug/m^3 annual standard.

The November 2010 results continue to support the preliminary findings suggested in the previous reports:

- TSP concentrations continued to be low during November and were variable among the three sites. The differences between the mean TSP values for all the data to-date from all three sites continue to be statistically significant, i.e., most notably between Site 1 and Site 3 (p<0.001 by *t-test*.)¹¹ Site 1 is the closest to Lualualei Naval Road and Site 3 is the farthest; thus weekday activity along that road continues to be a possible factor.
- On the non-work weekend days, the mean TSP level for all the data to-date for all three sites (22.3 μ g/m³) continued to be significantly (p < 0.01) less than the mean for the other five workdays (27.5 μ g/m³).

3.2 <u>Correlation with Wind Direction</u>. Wind directions during the sampling days are presented in Figures 4 - 8. Winds on 4 November were predominantly from the north northwest and northeast throughout the day. Winds on 10 November were from the east and southeast during most of the day and turned southwesterly later in the evening. Winds on 16 November started out northeasterly, turned southeasterly, and finished day southwesterly. On 22 November, winds were from the south and southwest most of the day. Winds on 28 November were from the north northwest and northeast most of the day with a period of southeasterly winds during the afternoon.

The data were analyzed to determine if there was any correlation between wind direction and TSP level. The results of that analysis are summarized in Table 2. "Offsite winds" were defined as wind directions which did not cross PVT lands before reaching the air samplers. They were generally in the southern quadrants and ran from southeast to northwest. As in previous months, no statistically significant correlation between wind direction and TSP concentration could be identified.

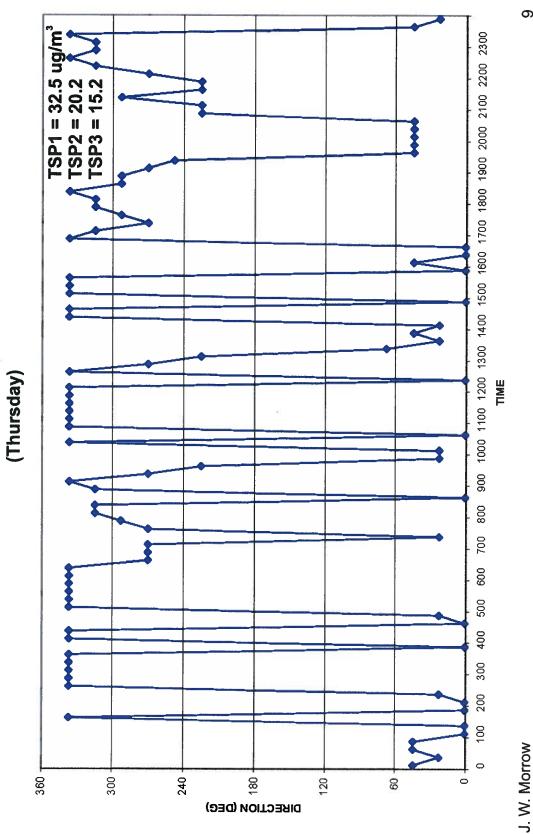
TABLE 2
TSP AND OFFSITE WIND DIRECTIONS
NOVEMBER 2010

| | Site 1 | | Site 2 | | Site 3 | |
|----------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|
| Date | TSP | Offsite Winds* | TSP | Offsite Winds* | TSP | Offsite Winds* |
| | (ug/m³) | (%) | (ug/m³) | (%) | (ug/m³) | (%) |
| 11/4/10 | 32.5 | 21.9 | 20.2 | 21.9 | 15.2 | 64.6 |
| 11/10/10 | 59.3 | 72.9 | 29.3 | 18.8 | 21.5 | 23.5 |
| 11/16/10 | 54.0 | 68.4 | 40.0 | 45.6 | 32.3 | 48.1 |
| 11/22/10 | 24.6 | 100 | 46.0 | 94.4 | 16.6 | 94.4 |
| 11/28/10 | 16.1 | 46.9 | 17.6 | 12.5 | 9.8 | 26.0 |

^{*} Winds which did not cross the PVT property during the 24-hr sampling period

FIGURE 4

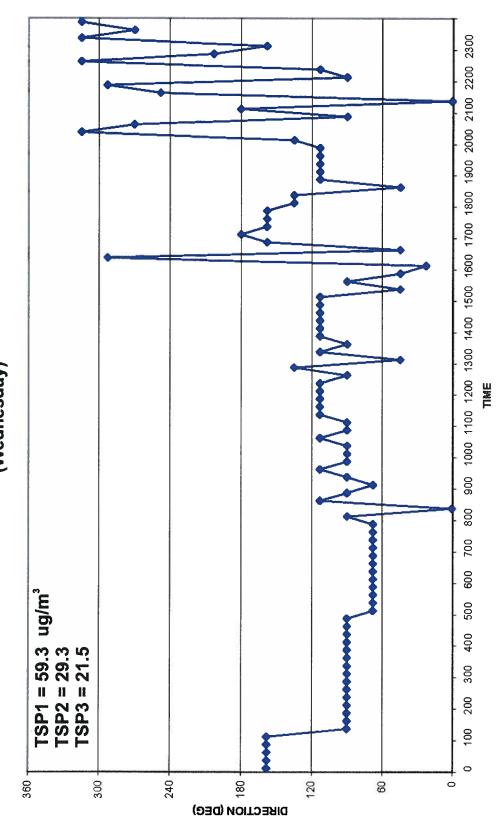
HOURLY WIND DIRECTION AND TSP CONCENTRATIONS 4 November 2010



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FIGURE 5

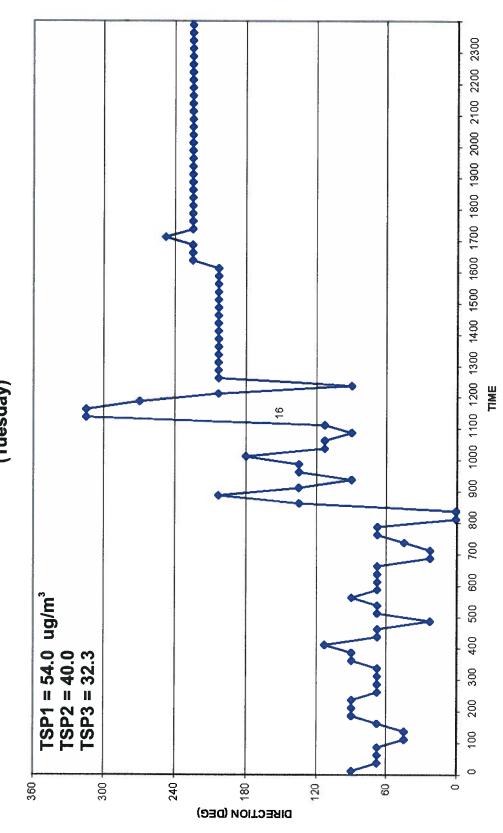
HOURLY WIND DIRECTION AND TSP CONCENTRATIONS 10 November 2010 (Wednesday)



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FIGURE 6

HOURLY WIND DIRECTION AND TSP CONCENTRATIONS 16 November 2010 (Tuesday)

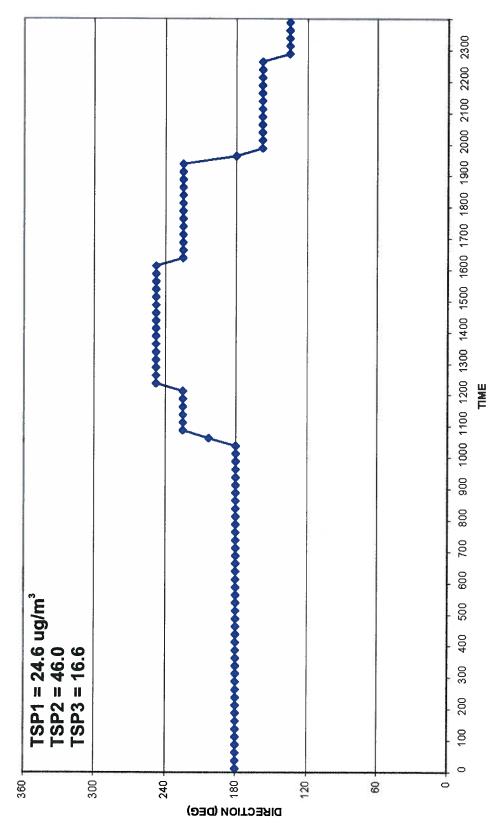


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7

FIGURE 7

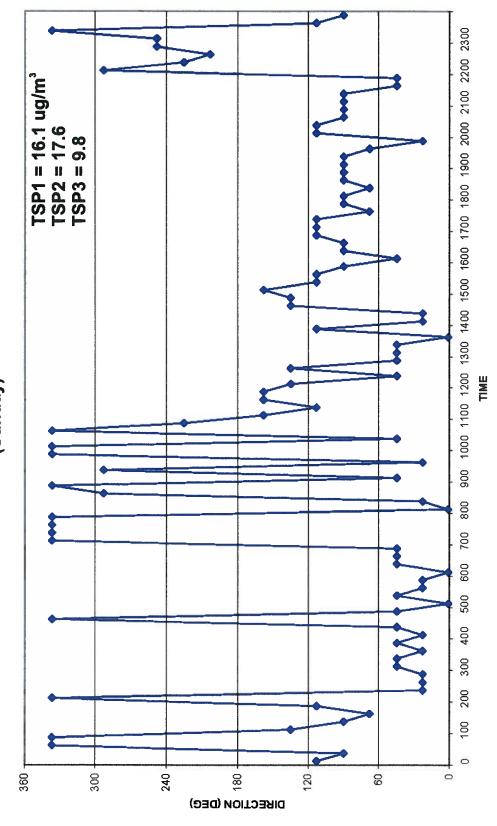
HOURLY WIND DIRECTION AND TSP CONCENTRATIONS 22 November 2010 (Monday)



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FIGURE 8

HOURLY WIND DIRECTION AND TSP CONCENTRATIONS 28 November 2010 (Sunday)



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Given the facility's near shore location, one would expect a typical land - sea breeze regime to be established resulting in onshore winds during the day and offshore at night. For the 63 sampling days to-date, the frequency of onshore winds was 27.2% which is somewhat lower than that reported in an earlier assessment of winds at the facility in which the annual frequency of sea breezes was reported as about 40%. However, it should be noted that the onshore winds represent only a portion of all the "offsite winds" for the PVT facility and for those same 63 sample days the frequency of all "offsite" winds at the three (3) sites was 57.2% (Site 1), 36.3% (Site 2) and 45.0% (Site 3).

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

As was the case in the November 2009 through October 2010 monitoring, all of the 24-hr TSP concentrations in November were well below the earlier TSP standard and the current state and federal PM₁₀ standards. The measured TSP concentrations were also lower than the existing maximum PM₁₀ concentrations measured by the DOH at other leeward Oahu sites. The higher mean TSP level at Station 1 near Lualualei Naval Road versus the TSP means at the other two more distant stations continues to be statistically significant. Similarly, the higher TSP levels on weekdays versus weekend days also continues to be significant. No statistically significant correlation between wind direction and TSP concentration has yet been found.

5.0 REFERENCES

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- 3. U. S. Environmental Protection Agency. 2010 6-Day and 3-Day Monitoring Schedule for TSP, Pb, PM-10, and VOC, 12-day Monitoring Schedule for PM2.5 Collocation, 22 November 2009
- 4. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Quality Assurance Handbook for Air Pollution Measurement Systems, Volume I: Field Guide to Environmental Quality Assurance, EPA/600/R-94-038a, April 1994
- 5. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Quality Assurance Handbook for Air Pollution Measurement Systems, Volume II, Ambient Air Specific Methods, EPA/600-4-77-027a, 1977.
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- 7. Code of Federal Regulations. *National secondary ambient air quality standards for particulate matter*, 40 CFR 50.7, 1 August 1982.
- 8. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Revisions to National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter, Federal Register, Vol. 52, p. 2463, 1 Jul 1987.
- 9. Hawaii Department of Health. Hawaii Administrative Rules, Title 11, Chapter 59, Ambient Air Quality Standards.
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- 11. Minitab, Inc. Minitab Statistical Software, Release 12, 1997.
- 12. Daniels Ph.D., Anders. PVT Wind Assessment, 1 Jan 09.

APPENDIX A EPA 2010 MONITORING SCHEDULE

2010 Monitoring Schedule

3-day & 6-day Monitoring Schedule for TSP, Pb, PM-10, PM-2.5, and VOC. 12-day Monitoring Schedule for PM-2.5 Collocation.

